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EXAMINER	
DEBROW, JAMES J	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/779,441	TULI, RAJA SINGH	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JAMES J. DEBROW	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 June 2008*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *13-26,38-51,63-76,88-120 and 123-128* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *13-26, 38-51, 63-76, 88-120 and 123-128* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *21 Jan. 2005*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed 17 Jun. 2008.

Claims 13-26, 38-51, 63-76, 88-120 and 123-128 are pending in this case. Claims 13, 38, 63, 88, 93, 97, 102, 106 and 111 are independent claims.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 17 Jun. 2008 has been entered.

Applicant's Response

In Applicant's Response dated 17 Jun. 2008, Applicant amended claims 13, 38, 63, 88, 93, 97, 102, 106 and 111; cancelled claims 27-37, 52-62, 77-87, 121 and 122; argued against all rejections previously set forth in the Office Action.

Specification

The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: the recited "*medium*" of Claim 63. The Specification does not mention the recited "*medium*." Thus, there is no support or antecedent basis for the recited "*medium*" that allows the meaning of the term to be ascertained, as required in 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1)

Information Disclosure Statement

The previous objection to IDS dated **13 Feb. 2004** is maintained, as the IDS fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 13- 26, 38-51, 63-76, 88-114, 120 and 128 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bodin et al. (Patent No.: US 6,604,106 B1; Filed: Dec. 10, 1998) (hereinafter 'Bodin') in view of Bjork et al. (NPL: "WEST: A Web Browser for Small Terminals"; Published: 1999) (hereinafter 'Bjork').

In regards to independent claims 13, 38 and 63, Bodin dscloses *a method to access remote documents, the method comprising:*

sending a request for a document from a device to a remote server wherein the document is a web page (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8; col. 6, line 66-col. 7, line 2; Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a Web page and returns a response.).

receiving in response to the request, at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request wherein the image includes the entire web page (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8; col. 6, line 66-col. 7, line 8; Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a Web page and returns a response. Bodin also discloses upon receipt of the compressed web page, the browser decompresses and renders the page.).

automatically displaying an uncompressed first portion of the image on a display of the device (col. 6, lines 36-48; Bodin discloses a servlet sending a compressed file/web page to a client per a request over a network and a decompression routine which decompresses the file/web page and passed to conventional browser routines for rendering in the usual manner.).

Bodin does not expressly disclose *under control of the device, selectively displaying a second portion of the image on the display of the device according a first user input to the device*

receiving a second user input directed to a location on the display of the device

transmitting data specifying the second user input as directed to a location on the image from the device to the remote server for applying the second user input to the document at the remote server wherein the data includes the location on the image and wherein the device cannot determine which parts of the image are links to other web pages.

However Bjork teaches *under control of the device, selectively displaying a second portion of the image on the display of the device according a first user input to the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches Flip Zooming which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set. Thus selectively displaying a second portion of the image on the display of the device according a first user input to the device.).

receiving a second user input directed to a location on the display of the device (p.191, rt. col. 3rd para.; Bjork teaches the PDA contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image.).

transmitting data specifying the second user input as directed to a location on the image from the device to the remote server for applying the second user input to the

document at the remote server wherein the data includes the location on the image and wherein the device cannot determine which parts of the image are links to other web pages (p.191, rt. col., para. 3 - p.192, lt. col., para. 2; Bjork teaches the PDA contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image. Thus the tapping of the pen transmits data specifying the second user input as directed to a location on the image from the device to the remote server for applying the second user input to the document at the remote server.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 14, 39 and 64, Bodin discloses *wherein the document comprises displayable information in a non-image format* (col. 3, line 54-col. 4, line 10; Bodin discloses a non-image type document, e.g. text/html.).

a portion of the image is rendered from the displayable information (col. 3, line 54-col. 4, line 10; Bodin discloses a non-image type document, e.g. image/gif.).

In regards to dependent claims 15, 40 and 65, Bodin dscloses *wherein displayable information comprises one of: Java* (col. 4, lines 26-37); *and text in a non-image format* (col. 3, line 54-col. 4, line 10).

In regards to dependent claims 16, 41 and 66, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein said selectively displaying comprises:*

scrolling the image on the display of the device at exclusive control of the device.

However Bjork teaches *scrolling the image on the display of the device at exclusive control of the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 17, 42 and 67, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the location on the image is specified using:*

a location on the display of the device; and

a position of the image on the display of the remote device.

However Bjork teaches *a location on the display of the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen.).

a position of the image on the display of the remote device (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; p.192, left. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen. Bjork also teaches links in the pages. Thus clicking on the links indicates *a position of the image on the display of the remote device.*).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 18, 43 and 68, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the position of the image on the display comprises:*

data specifying scrolling activities performed at exclusive control of the device.

However Bjork teaches *data specifying scrolling activities performed at exclusive control of the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen. It has been established and well known in the art that the operating system within computer systems/devices is typically designed have a mechanism in place to detect movement/scrolling activities. Thus Bjork teaches data specifying scrolling activities performed at exclusive control of the device.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 19, 44 and 69, Bodin does not expressly *wherein the second user input comprises a selection on the location on the display of the device.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the second user input comprises a selection on the location on the display of the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 20, 45 and 70, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the second user input comprises text input directed to the location on the display of the device.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the second user input comprises text input directed to the location on the display of the device* (It is commonly known in the art the user typically enters text via the display of a PDA.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 21, 46 and 71, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the image of the document is refreshed only in response to a user input to the device.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the image of the document is refreshed only in response to a user input to the device* (p.192, left. col., 2nd para.; Bjork teaches by clicking on a link in the card/page while the page is in focus, the current web page/deck will be removed from the screen and the page/deck associated with the link will be displayed. This technique of refreshing an image only in response to a user input to the device is well known in the art.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 22, 47 and 72, Bodin does not expressly disclose *receiving at the device an image of one or more user interface elements in a compressed form;*

displaying the image of the one or more user interface elements on a portion of the display of the device; and

receiving at the device a third user input directed to a location in the portion the display of the device;

wherein the request for the document is sent from the device in response to the third user input.

However Bjork teaches *receiving at the device an image of one or more user interface elements in a compressed form* (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1*;* Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

displaying the image of the one or more user interface elements on a portion of the display of the device (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1*;* Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

receiving at the device a third user input directed to a location in the portion the display of the device (p.191, rt. col. 3rd para.; Bjork teaches the PDA contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image.).

wherein the request for the document is sent from the device in response to the third user input (It has been established and is well known in the art that a user is able to request a web page/document via a PDA.)

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 23, 48 and 73, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the request for the document comprises data specifying the third user input directed to a location on the image of the one or more user interface elements.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the request for the document comprises data specifying the third user input directed to a location on the image of the one or more user interface elements* (p.192, left. col., 2nd para.; Bjork teaches by clicking on a link in the card/page while the page is in focus, the current web page/deck will be removed from the screen and the page/deck associated with the link will be displayed. Thus by selecting and clicking on a link, the user is requesting for the document comprises data specifying the user input directed to a location on the image of the one or more user interface elements. Regardless of the number of times a user enters input (first, second or third) a request for a document, the software behaves the same.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 24, 49 and 74, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the image of the one or more user interface elements depicts a portion of a user interface of a web browser.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the image of the one or more user interface elements depicts a portion of a user interface of a web browser* (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1; Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 25, 50 and 75, Bodin disclose *wherein the portion of the user interface of the web browser comprises at least one of:*

title; scroll bar; menu item; back button; and forward button (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8, Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a computer system wherein a web server that accepts a client's request for a document and returns a response. It is well known in the art that user interface of the web browsers typically contain title; scroll bar; menu item; back button; and forward button.).

In regards to dependent claims 26, 51 and 76, Bodin disclose *wherein the image of the one or more user interface elements is received from the remote server only during initialization of the device for accessing remote documents* (It has been established and is well known in the art that layout elements/images of an interface are typically received/displayed on the device during initialization.).

In regards to independent claims 88, 97 and 106, Bodin discloses a method to access remote documents, the method comprising:

sending from a device to a remote server a request for a document (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8, Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a document and returns a response.).

receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8; col. 6, line 66-col. 7, line 8; Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a Web page and returns a response. Bodin also discloses upon receipt of the compressed web page, the browser decompresses and renders the page.).

wherein a portion of the document changes with respect to time if rendered in a browser (It has been established and is commonly known in the art that a web page can contain banner(s) that changes with respect to time.).

Bodin does not expressly disclose *displaying at least a portion of the image on a display attached to the device;*

wherein a refreshed image of the document is received from the remote server at the device for display only in response to a user input to the device and wherein the device cannot determine which part of the image are links to other web pages.

However Bjork *teaches* displaying at least a portion of the image on a display attached to the device (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1; Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display.).

wherein a refreshed image of the document is received from the remote server at the device for display only in response to a user input to the device and wherein the device cannot determine which part of the image are links to other web pages (p.192, left. col., 2nd para.; Bjork teaches by clicking on a link in the card/page while the page is in focus, the current web page/deck will be removed from the screen and the page/deck associated with the link will be displayed. This technique of refreshing an image only in response to a user input to the device is well known in the art.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 89, 98 and 107, Bodin discloses *wherein the user input comprises a mouse down event* (It has been established and is commonly known in the art that computer systems are typically equipped with a mouse.).

In regards to dependent claims 90, 99 and 108, Bodin discloses *wherein the mouse down event is at a location of the image which location corresponds to one of: a link; and a text box* (It has been established and is well known in the art that web pages are commonly designed with links and text boxes which are typically accessed or selected using a mouse.).

In regards to dependent claims 91, 100 and 109, Bodin does not expressly disclose *the portion of the document comprises a banner.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the portion of the document comprises a banner* (p.190, rt. col. 1st para.; Bjork teaches a web page containing an banner advertisement.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 92, 101 and 110, Bodin does not expressly disclose *under exclusive control of the device, selectively displaying a portion of the image on the display of the device according a user input to the device.*

However Bjork teaches *under exclusive control of the device, selectively displaying a portion of the image on the display of the device according a user input to the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to independent claims 93, 102 and 111, Bodin discloses *a method to access remote documents, the method comprising:*

sending from a device to a remote server a request for a document (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8, Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a document and returns a response.).

receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8; col. 6, line 66-col. 7, line 8; Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a Web page and returns a response. Bodin also discloses upon receipt of the compressed web page, the browser decompresses and renders the page.).

Bodin does not expressly disclose *under exclusive control of the device, selectively displaying a portion of the image on a display attached to the device according a user input to the device; and*

receiving a selection at the device;

sending a message from the device to the remote server to determine if the selection is on a link in the document and wherein the device cannot determine which part of the image are links to other web pages..

However Bjork teaches *under exclusive control of the device, selectively displaying a portion of the image on a display attached to the device according a user input to the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen.).

receiving a selection at the device (p.191, rt. col. 3rd para.; Bjork teaches the PDA contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image.).

sending a message from the device to the remote server to determine if the selection is on a link in the document and wherein the device cannot determine which part of the image are links to other web pages (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; p.192, left. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen. Bjork also teaches links in the pages. Thus by

clicking on the links within the page, the system automatically sends a message from the device to the remote server to determine if the selection is on a link in the document.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 94, 103 and 112, Bodin discloses *text representing a link in the document is rendered slightly bolder in the image* (It has been established and is well known in the art that text representing a link in the document typically is rendered slightly bolder in the image/document).

In regards to dependent claims 95, 104 and 113, Bodin discloses *displaying a feedback at the device to indicate that the message is sent to the remote server* (It has been established and it well known in the art that when a user click a hypertext link within a web document, the system typically displays feedback at the device to indicate that the message is sent to the remote server by changing the cursor into an hourglass.).

In regards to dependent claims 96, 105 and 114, Bodin discloses *displaying the feedback comprises changing a cursor into an hourglass* (It has been established and it well known in the art that when a user click a hypertext link within a web

document, the system typically displays feedback at the device to indicate that the message is sent to the remote server by changing the cursor into an hourglass.).

In regards to dependent claims 120 and 128, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the image of one or more user interface elements is hard coded in the device.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the image of one or more user interface elements is hard coded in the device* (p.193, rt. col. 5th para.; Bjork teaches navigation using up and down buttons for moving up and down the hierarchy. Using the broadest interpretation, the Examiner concludes these button are hard coded within the WEST browser.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

NOTE

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Claims 115-117, 123 and 125 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bodin in view of Bjork further in view of Caruso et al. (Patent No.: US 7,113,638 B2; Filed Jan. 27, 2000) (hereinafter 'Caruso').

In regards to dependent claims 115 and 123, Bodin in view of Bjork does not expressly teach *wherein at least a portion of the document has a greater color depth than the image.*

However Caruso teaches *wherein at least a portion of the document has a greater color depth than the image* (col. 4, lines 21-23; 165 in Fig. 1A; Caruso teaches a block locator which is responsible for locating blocks within an image that are different from the background color of the image. Using the broadest interpretation, Examiner concludes the block locator would be capable of detecting a portion of the document has a greater color depth than the image.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin in view of Bjork with Caruso providing techniques that allow fast compression and decompression (col. 3, lines 1-2).

In regards to dependent claim 116, Bodin in view of Bjork teaches in the context of WEST, *loosy compression deals with text reduction in the shape of text summarization techniques* (p.189, left. col. 5th para.).

However Caruso teaches *wherein the compressed format is attained through lossy compression* (col. 3, lines 1-7; col. 4, lines 48-64; Caruso teaches lossy compression achieves high fast compression rates by loosing information.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin in view of Bjork with Caruso providing techniques that allow fast compression and decompression (col. 3, lines 1-2).

In regards to dependent claims 117 and 125, Bodin in view of Bjork does not expressly teach *wherein the first portion of the image and the second portion of the image are formed from a matrix array of blocks of information sent by the remote server.*

However Caruso teaches *wherein the first portion of the image and the second portion of the image are formed from a matrix array of blocks of information sent by the remote server* (col. 4, line 61- col. 4, line 7; Fig. 2; Caruso teaches a rectangular array of pixels of a compressed image file.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin in view of Bjork with Caruso providing techniques that allow fast compression and decompression (col. 3, lines 1-2).

NOTE

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Claims 118, 119, 124, 126 and 127 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso further in view of

Kurzweil et al. (Patent No.: US 6,587,583 B1; Filed Sep. 17, 1999) (hereinafter 'Kurzweil').

In regards to dependent claims 118 and 126, Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso does not expressly teach *wherein the blocks of information have identifiers which define a prioritized sequence of assembling based on location.*

However Kurzweil teaches *blocks of information have identifiers which define a prioritized sequence of assembling based on location* (col. 14, line 56-col. 15, line 2).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso with Kurzweil for the benefit of providing a compression that can compress portions of a document separately (col.1, lines 63-66).

In regards to dependent claims 119 and 127, Bodin in view of Bjork does not expressly teach *wherein the text is enlarged when rendered into the first portion of the image.*

However Kurzweil teaches *wherein the text is enlarged when rendered into the first portion of the image* (col. 19, line 49-col. 20, line 24).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso with Kurzweil for the benefit of providing a compression that can compress portions of a document separately (col.1, lines 63-66).

In regards to dependent claim 124, Bodin in view of Bjork does not expressly teach *wherein at least a portion of the document is in color and the image is in gray scale.*

However Kurzweil teaches *wherein at least a portion of the document is in color and the image is in gray scale* (col. 15, lines 3-28).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso with Kurzweil for the benefit of providing a compression that can compress portions of a document separately (col. 1, lines63-66).

NOTE

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 17 Jun. 2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues *"Bodin teaches away from the claims because the claims include the limitation: "the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request."*

The Examiner disagrees.

Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a Web page and returns a response. Bodin also discloses upon receipt of the compressed web page, the browser decompresses and renders the page (col. 6, line 66-col. 7, line 8).

Applicant argues *"the combination of the references does not teach or suggest wherein the device cannot determine which parts of the image are links to other web pages."*

The Examiner disagrees.

Applicant cites within the specification, page 10, lines 14-19, the CPU on the portable device has no ability to determine which part or parts of the image that is being displayed, represent links to other web pages.

Bjork teaches the PDA (portable device) contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image while within the Thumbnail view to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image. Thus the tapping of the pen transmits data

specifying the second user input as directed to a location on the image from the device to the remote server for applying the second user input to the document at the remote server. As seen within the fig. 6, (p.191, rt. col., para. 3) the thumbnail view contain underlined text which represents a link to another web page. It has been established and it well known in the art that within a webpage, underlined text/hyperlink typically represent links to other web pages (p.191, rt. col., para. 3 - p.192, lt. col., para. 2). Therefore based on Applicant's rationale/disclosure, the PDA as discloses by Bjork has no ability to determine which part or parts of the image that is being displayed, represent links to other web pages.

IDS dated 21 Jan. 2005 has been considered.

Examiner's Note

The Examiner notes, that based on further consideration of Bodin reference, the Examiner has determined that Bodin discloses the limitation of "*receiving in response to the request, at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request wherein the image includes the entire web page.*" as recited within the independent claims. In the previous rejection, the Examiner stated otherwise, this was an inadvertent over-site on behalf of the Examiner. This disclosure is cited in the in the rejection above.

Conclusion

All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the application prior to the entry of the submission under 37 CFR 1.114 and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the application prior to entry under 37 CFR 1.114. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action after the filing of a request for continued examination and the submission under 37 CFR 1.114. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2176

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